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 E1B  
 (71) Applicant  
 KR Rakenne Oy,  
 Aurorankatu 5 A 7, 00100  
 Helsinki 10, Finland  
 (72) Inventor  
 Kalevi Rosenqvist

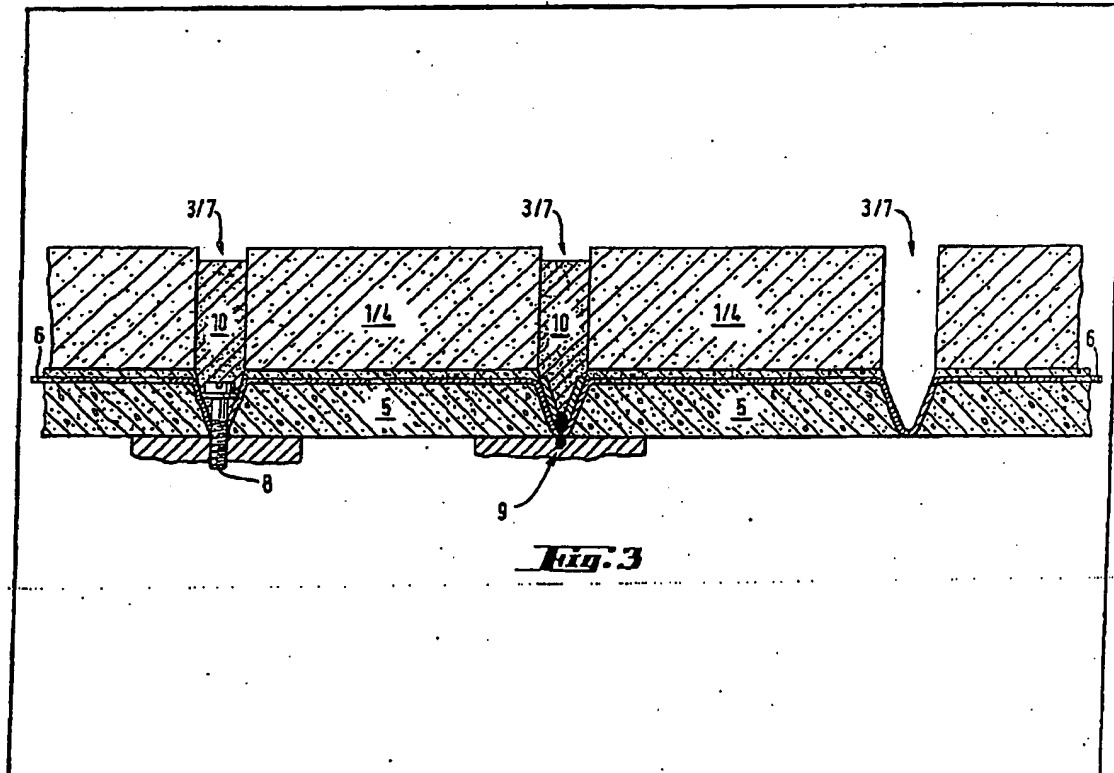
(74) Agent  
 Stanley, Popplewell,  
 Francis & Ross

## (54) Building Dressing Board

(57) A building dressing board is provided which is flexible and relatively light in weight by virtue of a relatively thin backing or body part (which may be of concrete) to which are affixed surface members (shown as plates—of brick, clinker, concrete or other rigid material) so arranged that grooves are formed between them, and by virtue of the flexibility of

a reinforcing or bonding material which bridges the grooves and is elsewhere embedded in the backing or body part. The reinforcing material may be of metal (e.g. galvanised sheet steel) reticulated where embedded but intact where it bridges the grooves and serves for fixing the building board to a building structure (e.g. by means of screws or by welding.) After the fixing the grooves are filled with a jointing substance, so that a concealed fixing of the board is accomplished. The surface members and the backing or body part may, if desired, be formed integrally of one and the same material.

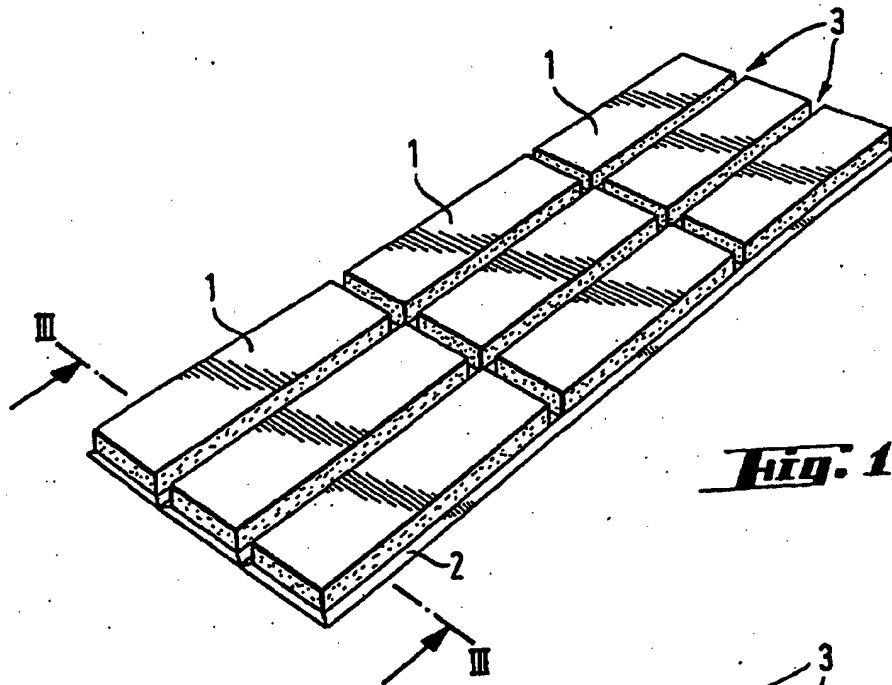
The drawings originally filed were informal and the print here reproduced is taken from a later filed formal copy.



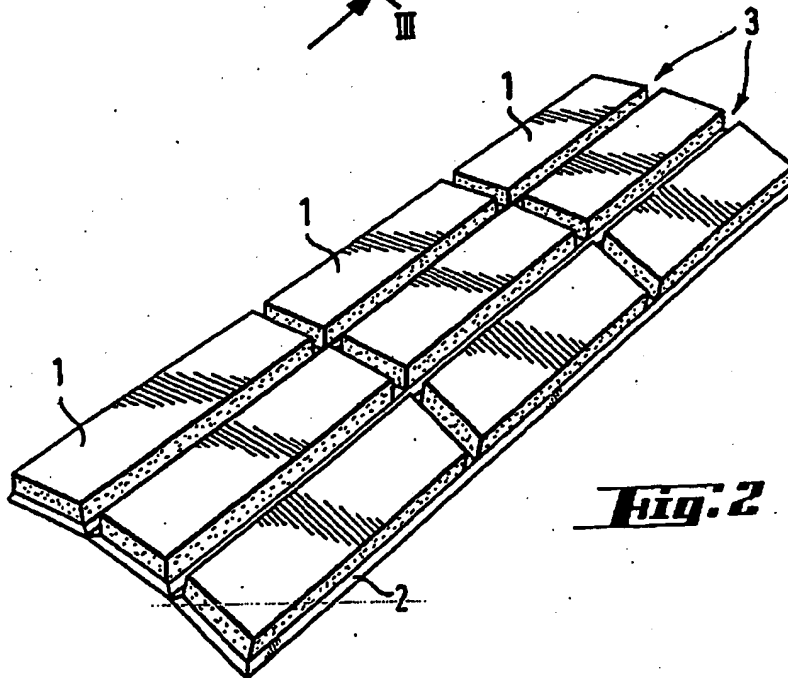
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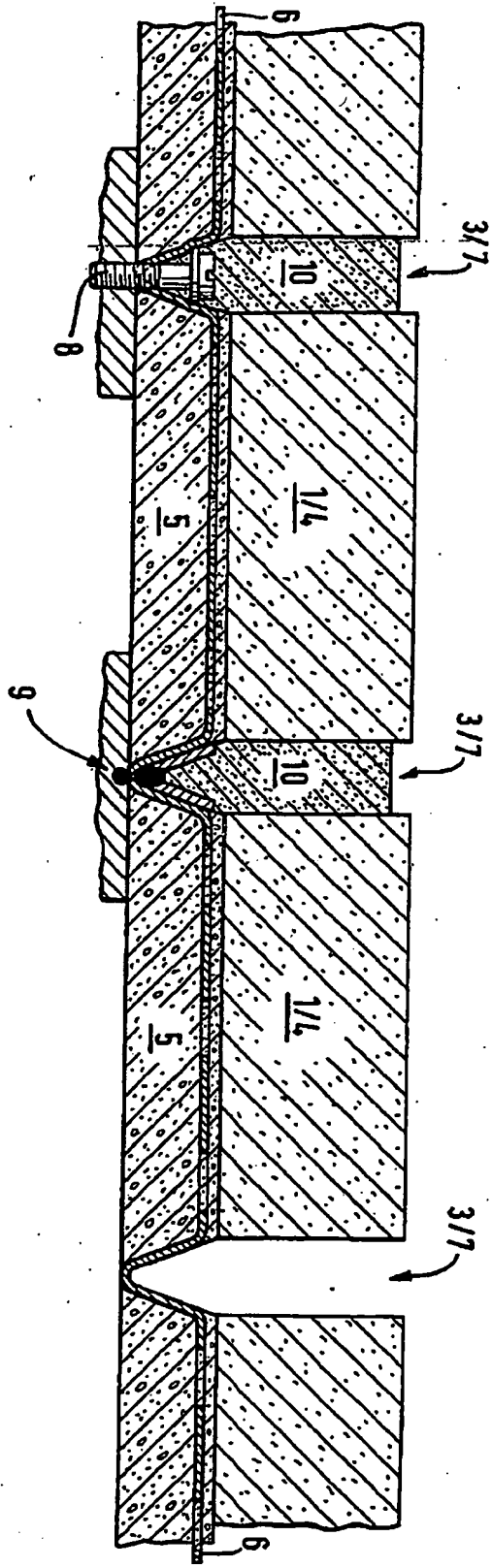


**Fig. 1**



**Fig. 2**

**Fig. 3**



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## SPECIFICATION

### Building Dressing Board

The present invention concerns a building dressing board comprising surface members of brick, clinker or other rigid material.

In prior art several different building boards made of concrete and brick are known. Usually these are large boards with the size of a whole wall. The manufacturing of such boards implies, among other things, the use of steel reinforcements conforming to the concrete standards. It is due to the size and mass of known boards that their mounting is difficult and implies the use of cranes or equivalent equipment. The fixing of known boards is also inconvenient, inasmuch as they are usually fixed by welding and grouting.

The building boards of prior art are also completely rigid. Therefore they cannot be bent to form curved surfaces. From the rigidity of the boards also arises the drawback that stresses are easily set up in the boards and as their results, cracks appear—in particular in the case of thin boards.

An object of the present invention is to provide a new type of building dressing board by the aid of which the above-described drawbacks, among others, can be avoided. The dressing board of the invention is characterized by the circumstances set forth in claim 1.

The greatest advantages of the information can be observed to be the following. The dressing board of the invention has a light weight and it is easy to mount by human labour. Curved surfaces may also be built with it. The board also is not sensitive to stress cracks. Fixing of the board is feasible to virtually any base. The range of use of the board of the invention is also exceedingly broad, since it is usable on all and any surfaces of a building.

In the following, the invention and the other advantages gainable with its aid are described in detail, with reference to the attached drawings.

Fig. 1 presents one embodiment of the invention, in perspective.

Fig. 2 shows the board of Fig. 1, bent to a curved shape.

Fig. 3 shows the cross section of a board embodying the invention.

The building dressing board shown in Fig. 1 comprises an outer surface composed of a plurality of surface members, here shown as plates 1. The surface plates consist most appropriately of brick, clinker, mosaic or concrete. The surface plates 1 have at the manufacturing state been affixed to a backing or body part 2 in such manner that there remain grooves 3 between the surface plates. Within the body part 2 has been disposed a reinforcing or bonding material, which shall be more closely explained later on.

As shown in Fig. 2, the board of the invention may be angulated at the grooves 3. The angulation (bending) is rendered possible by the

bonding material and by the way in which it has been disposed in the body part 2. This is more closely illustrated by Fig. 3. In Fig. 3, the surface plates have been indicated with the reference numerals 4 and the body part with 5. Within the body part 5 has been disposed a reticular reinforcing or bonding sheet 6 made by machining of preferably galvanized steel sheet. The bonding sheet 6 presents intact metal at each groove 7. Furthermore, there has been provided a V-shaped fold at each groove 7, whereby the metal extends virtually down to the surface of the body part 5 in each groove 7.

When the board is bent to an angle along one of the grooves 7, the bonding material 6 operates as a hinge between the different parts of the board. Even if thereby the metal were exposed, there is no risk of corrosion because the metal sheet is galvanized or protected against corrosion in another way.

Fixing of the board may be accomplished in one of many ways. Fig. 3 presents two different modes of fixing, although naturally only one mode of fixing at a time will be used. The board may be fixed, as shown in Fig. 3, by means of screws 8. The metal sheet 6 may be pre-perforated at the V-shaped folds to the purpose of fixing.

Fixing of the board may also be accomplished by welding if the board is affixed to a suitable metallic base. The fixing by welding is illustrated at 9 in Fig. 3. In that case, a bent, thicker metal piece is placed in the V-shaped groove 7, this metal piece having a hole in its centre. Through this hole the piece is welded to the base, whereby at the same time the board will be fixed to the base.

The fixing of the board completed, the grooves 7 are filled with a jointing substance 10. The jointing carried out afterwards enables individual jointing to be done in each particular instance.

The design of the invention just described enables the board to be made comparatively thin and light. In practice, the appropriate thickness of the backing or body part is usually between 10 and 50 mm.

In the foregoing, the invention has been described with reference being made to one favourable embodiment example only, but it is to be understood that the invention may be modified in numerous ways within the scope of the claims following below. For instance, the concrete of the backing or body part may be replaced with an equivalent material which binds the surface members and the bonding material 6 to one integral board. As such materials, plastic resins for instance may be contemplated.

It is furthermore possible to make the surface members and the backing or body part of one and the same material, in which case there are no separate surface plates; instead, equivalent grooves are formed in the body part.

## Claims

1. A building dressing board comprising surface members of brick, clinker, concrete or

another rigid material, a relatively thin body part and a bonding material disposed within said body part,

5 the surface members being so arranged that between them grooves are formed, at the bottom of which a concealed fixing of the board can be accomplished;

10 and the bonding material being so disposed within the body part that at least at one of the said grooves it extends either all the way down to the surface of the body part or at least close to the surface.

15 2. Dressing board according to claim 1, characterized in that the bonding material consists of netting made of sheet metal and of which the parts extending close to the surface of the body part consist of intact metal sheet.

3. Dressing board according to claim 2,

20 characterized in that the sheet metal is galvanized steel.

4. Dressing board according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at the site of each of the said grooves there is formed in the bonding material a V-shaped groove, as seen in the direction of the cross section of the board.

25 5. Dressing board according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the thickness of the body part is between 10 and 50 mm.

30 6. Dressing board according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the surface plates have been formed of the same integral material as the body part.

35 7. A building dressing board substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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